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have moved from 35 Fort St. to
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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 102 VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY OCTOBER 6 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

DIAMONDS SILVERWARE

WATCHES

JEWELRY

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The largest stock in British Columbia to select from, and everything absolutely guaranteed to be as represented.

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..YOURSELF UP FOR WINTER..

BY USING

VIN MARIANI.

A PERFECT TONIC.

HUDSON'S BAY COMP'Y

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters

ALWAYS FRESH....

AND RELIABLE.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Purchasers at yesterday's sale who have not yet called for their goods are requested to do so before four o'clock, as we require all available room for another large consignment of furniture.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Leading Auctioneer.

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We believe the following to be good investments at current prices:

NOBLE FIVE.
DARDANELLES.
ATHABASCA.
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(Republic.)
CAMP McKINNEY MINES.
(Granite & Banner.)

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Mining Brokers &c.
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NOBLE FIVE

and

WINNIPEG

For a Quick Rise

A. W. MORE & Co.,

Stock Brokers
86 Government Street.

Come Along Everybody

—WITH YOUR—

FREIGHT FOR DAWSON

We are open to receive freight for Dawson and way ports. We have carried most of the freight to Dawson this year, and without any accidents. We will ship freight from Lake Bennett until October 10th, and possibly later. We get the goods through and in good shape. Call and see us before booking elsewhere. It will pay you. All sizes of scows, barges and boats for sale at our Lake Bennett Mills.

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 34 Broad Street. Mills At: Lake Bennett. Stores, Etc., At: Dawson.

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—FOR THE MILLION.

Ex Langdale and other ships.

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Picture Frames of all kinds...

In stock and made to order,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

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STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY

B. Houde & Co., Quebec.

Are Better Than The Best.

Wholesale at B.C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store St. Victoria

A PUBLIC MEETING

Will Be Held in

A. O. U. W. HALL, & Yates Street

—THIS—

Friday Evening, 6th Inst.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING THE MERITS OF THE.....

Victoria and Port Angeles Ferry Proposition

EVERYBODY * IS * INVITED.

Chair Taken at 8 O'clock Sharp

FOR SAINT MICHAEL'S

—THE—

SS. ALPHA

Will Leave Vancouver

ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8th,

For St. Michaels, last chance this season. For freight and passenger rates apply A. H. B. MCGOWAN, Cambie street, Vancouver; or, J. D. WARREN, Manager, 36 Fort street.

The company reserve the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

Hay! Hay!!

Just received, a fine lot of new Patent Hay, Timothy and Clover, at

SYLVESTER FEED CO., LD.
Telephone 413. City Market.

CUSTOMS SALE.

I am instructed by A. R. Milne, Esq., C. M. G., Collector of Customs, to sell at public auction at the appraiser's bonded warehouse, Customs building, Victoria,

Monday, October 9 at 11 a.m.

Abandoned, Seized and Unclaimed Goods

Including 823 CASES OF SCOTCH WHISKY, WINE-MAKING MACHINERY, and a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Whisky will be sold in bond and offered in two lots. Samples can be seen at my office any day prior to the sale. Wine-making machinery to be seen at the outer wharf.

Terms: Cash.

WM. T. HARDAKER,
Auctioneer.

Party Men

In Council.

All Districts Well Represented at the Second Conservative Convention.

Address by Sir Mackenzie Bowell a Feature of the Opening Day.

Ex-Premier's Timely Reference to Liberal Neglect of This Province.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, Oct. 5.—The Liberal-Conservative convention, which opened in the opera house, was thoroughly representative of the province and of a most enthusiastic and amicable character. No less than 139 delegates were on the list. There were from Chilliwack 6, Sumas 2, Vernon 4, Revelstoke 8, Kaslo 4, New Denver 1, Sandon 1, Port Moody 2, Richmond 7, Vancouver 33, Westminster 26, Kamloops 5, Rossland 5, Burnaby 2, Nakusp 1, Kelowna 4, Victoria 20, Nanaimo 2, Silverton 1, Comox 1, Golden 1, Delta 1, Boundary Creek 2. Letters were read from Dr. Lindsay, of Bennett, and C. S. Tingley, Ashcroft, expressing sympathy with the union and saying that the Conservatives of those sections would abide by the results of the convention. A noteworthy feature of the attendance was the presence of five former members of the Dominion cabinet—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir C. H. Tupper, Hon. T. M. Tully, Hon. E. G. Prior and Hon. Edgar Dewdney, while the members of the provincial house present included Messrs. Helmcken and McPhillips, Victoria; McBride, of Dewdney, and Green, of Kaslo.

Dr. H. Wilson, of Vancouver, presided, and C. J. South acted as secretary.

The morning was largely taken up in looking over credentials and in the reading and adoption of the minutes of last year's meeting.

The customary preliminary resolution was adopted, pledging the delegates to abide by any resolution carried by the majority.

A committee will be appointed to draw up resolutions to present to the meeting for discussion. The feature of this afternoon was an address by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who received a tremendous ovation upon making his appearance, the delegates rising and cheering him heartily as he walked up to the platform. The ex-Premier was formally welcomed by Col. Prior, and at the urgent request of the meeting made an address. He noted the presence of four of his old colleagues in the Dominion cabinet, and amid applause pointed out the difference between the Conservative government, which had recognized the importance of giving British Columbia representation in the cabinet, in contrast with the utter neglect of the province by the Laurier administration. He spoke of the progressive policy which the Conservatives had inaugurated as compared with the Liberals, who were now trying to claim credit for the great works the Conservatives had carried out. He advised the Conservatives, in the words of Daniel O'Connell, to "organize, organize, organize," and at the next general election they would surely send a solid phalanx of six from British Columbia to Ottawa. The present Liberal members from British Columbia, he pointed out, are not really in accord with the government, for it is easily seen that they think one way and talk and vote another, because they are simply partisans. He devoted some time to defending the actions of the Senate. He had been told by Mr. Jaffray, of the Globe, that he (Sir Mackenzie) did not dare to show his face in British Columbia after his action in the Senate on the Yukon railway affair, "but," said Sir Mackenzie, "when I've formed my opinion as to what is right, I am not afraid to express it." It was not true that the Senate's action had been inspired by political motives. The Conservative members of that body had been actuated by what they thought best for the country, irrespective of party. He instanced the stand taken in the Drummond County railway deal and the bargain with the Grand Trunk, by which the Senate had saved the country hundreds of thousands of dollars, as admitted within a year. The Laurier government have violated every pledge they made before the election. They promised free trade as it was in England previous to the election, and though he respected an honest free trader, he could not express too great contempt for people who say they will do something and then do the very opposite. He wondered if the ministers who were speaking in Victoria to-night would give any explanation of why the country was so prosperous.

The real reason was because the Liberals had violated every principle they had professed before the election. If free trade had been introduced it would have ruined every industry. He touched on the recent revelations of astounding Liberal corruption at elections, and the Liberal extravagance in office, and predicted demoralization in the politics of the country unless the people unmistakably mark their disapproval of the catch-vote tactics of those now holding office. Sir Mackenzie pronounced against free trade, saying that he was more than ever confirmed in his views that, though free trade in England is all very well, yet in a new country situated as Canada is, it would be as great a mistake as to set a child of 10 to manage a farm or a mine. He spoke of the wonderful progress Canada had made in agricultural products, so that now Canada's beef, cheese and butter stood high in the estimation of the English market. He was amused to see that the Liberals had the impudence and audacity to claim that this agricultural progress was due to them, and no doubt Mr. Fisher would claim that to-night in Victoria. Sir Mackenzie's vigorous speech was greeted with great applause.

A GROWING TIME

FOR QUEBEC.

Citizen Secures Contract to Make Graving Dock the Largest in Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—It is reported to-night that the contract for the extension of Lorne graving dock at Lewis is to go to Thomas Powers, of Quebec, the lowest tenderer. There has been keen competition for the work, as there are not many big federal contracts looking up just at present. The department's estimate is \$117,000, but it is said Powers' tender is above this figure. The dock is to be lengthened from 445 feet to 600, or five feet more than the Atlantic graving dock at Halifax, and 120 feet longer than the Esquimalt dock.

EXHIBITS FOR PARIS.

The Canadian commissioners for the Paris exhibition have decided to recommend that the exhibits be sent by regular steamer, instead of by one government vessel, as at first proposed. Neither the Newfield nor the Stanley has sufficient carrying capacity, hence it has been decided to acquire space on a steamship line running to Antwerp, and send exhibits from Antwerp to Paris by railway.

DAWSON TELEGRAPH LINE.

Laurier, Tarte and Sifton have received congratulatory messages from Commissioner Ogilvie on the opening of the Yukon telegraph line.

SCOTSMAN WRECK.

The government will order an inquiry into the Belle Isle disaster, and especially to ascertain whether sufficient notice was given of the change of fog signals.

WESTMINSTER FAIR.

Two Days of Good Attendance—The Firemen's Contest—Toronto Lacrosse Excursions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—To-day was again a day of crowds at Westminster exhibition. The weather cleared up in the afternoon and for the sports the grand stand was crowded while people lined the fences several deep. The attractions were the volunteer firemen's contests and a lacrosse match between the team from Toronto and the Westminster. The Torontos were again defeated, by a score of 5 to 3. This time the visitors were in fine shape, had their own sticks and uniforms, and comfortable quarters to dress in, but they proved themselves no match for the home team.

In the firemen's sports Rossland won the dry test, with Kamloops second; Whatcom the wet test, and Rossland the speed test.

The baseball match between Victoria and Vancouver yesterday resulted in a win for Vancouver by a score of 16 to 13. The turnstiles show the record attendance of 5,700 on the fair grounds on Wednesday.

JOKE ON MR. FISHER.

Prohibition Minister Slated for the Whiskey Department at Next Cabinet Shuffle.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—(Special)—The World has an interesting rumor that Hon. John Dryden will enter the Ottawa cabinet as minister of agriculture, Sir Henri Joly to retire and Hon. S. Fisher to take the inland revenue department.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Sir Henri Joly is here en route east.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letter from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

The Torch

In Manila.

Failure of Native Plot to Burn Important Public Institutions.

Reminder of Victories Over Spain Inspired Recent Insurgent Attacks.

Aguinaldo Sends Fighting Men to Their Farms Lest Famine Should Prevail.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Oct. 5.—The Archbishop of Manila has notified Gen. Otis that there was a plot on foot to burn the residences of the Governor-General and the Archbishop, together with several government buildings and banks, but the plot failed to materialize, possibly because of a display of force.

The Filipinos in the inland districts have been holding festivities in celebration of their victories over Spain during the revolution of 1898. This doubtless furnishes a partial explanation for their aggressiveness during the last few days. At Calamba and Imus they repeatedly assailed the Americans until they were finally dispersed, and they have been active at other points. In one case they had two old cannons, masked in bushes, throwing shells toward Calamba, but only a few exploded. The American artillery in the final engagement there sent more than fifty shells among the Filipinos.

Aguinaldo, according to a report brought to Manila to-day by a Dominican friar from the north, has issued orders to the Filipino soldiers in northern provinces to return to their towns and resume farming. This story lacks confirmation, but the rumor may be in accordance with Aguinaldo's policy of keeping the country as productive as possible by using men in alternate shifts on the farms and under arms.

Dagupan, San Fernando (in the province of Union), and Delicatan, which are under the guns of the United States warships, are supposedly evacuated, but it is alleged that the evacuation order calls upon the male inhabitants to return in case of the arrival of American troops, and expresses the hope that the Americans will protect the towns.

C. P. R. MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Ordered For Busiest Time, But Company Hopes to Keep Up Repair Operations.

Winnipeg, Oct. 4.—(Delayed in transmission)—The machinists employed in the C. P. R. shops from Fort William to Vancouver, including Winnipeg, struck this morning at 11 o'clock. About 200 men are out. The strike is the result of the effort of the machinists to have their order, the International Association of Machinists of America, recognized by the railroad company. Their delegates met here for several days and could come to no agreement with the company, and the strike was therefore ordered to-day.

W. McLean, of Vancouver, vice-president of the union, follows: "What we want may be summed up under three heads: (1) recognition of our union; (2) establishment of a minimum wage clause; and (3) increase of the allowance made for overtime.

Representatives of the union have come to Winnipeg from points all the way from Fort William to Vancouver, and on arriving here the manager of the company refused to see them, thus failing to recognize the union. We are also taking advantage of the busy season of the year to press our demands, as we feel that they are perfectly just, and that the company has had ample time to consider them and procure any information as to the rates paid on other roads.

"The minimum wage asked for is: From Brandon to Fort William, 25 cents per hour; from Laggan to Brandon, 27½ cents per hour; and from Vancouver to Laggan, 30 cents. I might say that this schedule is very reasonable and considerably lower than the rate of wages on either the Northern Pacific or Great Northern railways.

"It is reported that the engineers and apprentices, all in fact below the first and second engineers, on the Empress of India, now at Vancouver, will join the strikers, and that the Empress will not be able to sail on Monday.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—There is no change in the strike of machinists in the C. P. R. shops here. Everything is quiet. The company maintain they can secure sufficient men to do ordinary repairing until the busy season is over.

Telephones

Telephones

Telephones

The Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Co., Ltd., is now installing telephones

Free of Construction Charges.

For locality and terms apply to

R. D. MUMCKING,
Manager.

Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C.

DARDANELLE

CIGARETTES.

Silver Tips

and Plain.

The Finest

Egyptian

Blend.

15c. Per Packet.

HARRY SALMON, The Corner

Official Text of Recent Judgment of the Committee of Privy Council.

The question that was raised was whether or not the persons, whoever they were (as which more will be said hereafter), were responsible for the state of the bridge, and the condition to which the bridge was then reduced. The Jury have answered certain questions put to them by the learned judge who tried the cause, and it would appear from the evidence that the Corporation (as well as the persons) were responsible for the condition of the bridge, with reference to the legal position the Corporation occupied) undoubtedly.

but their Lordships are entirely unable to accept any such proposition as having been made out here. Their Lordships are of opinion that the General Act, prescribing

Perfectly well people are made sick by eating too much, or unwholesome food, not if they take a tablet after eating. Treatment with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets does not necessitate dieting or any change of habits. They digest the proper food and act upon the other kind in such a way as to make it pass off quickly and harmlessly. You may eat and drink as much as you like if you take a tablet afterwards.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for full sized packages.

Send to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on stomach diseases, mailed free.

~~~~~

REV. W. E. H. ELLISON,  
Harbor Chaplain.

General Agent,  
105 Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash. by the crew of the above vessel with  
their written authority.  
HUGH LOGAN, Agent.



## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.  
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## Pictures...

-OF-

Victoria and  
Vicinity.Six Beautiful Photo Chromos Equal  
to Water Colors.Everyone visiting Victoria should  
Procure a Copy

Price - - 15 Cents.

Of All Newsdealers and at the  
Office of Publication.Do not forget the importance of regis-  
tering as a voter at the earliest possible  
day. Forms of application can be had atThe office of the Collector of Votes in  
the Court House.Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken's.  
Messrs. McPhillips, Wootten & Barn-  
ard's.Messrs. Hall & Goepel's.  
Mr. H. B. Robertson.The Colonist.  
The Times.Messrs. Munn, Holland & Co.  
Messrs. Lee & Fraser.Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, Limited.  
Messrs. Langley & Martin.Henry Callow, Belton avenue, Victoria  
West.Register to-day, in case you may  
be called out of town.An impression prevails among a great  
many people that because their names  
are on the voters' list in use hitherto,  
it is not necessary for them to make a  
fresh application. This is a mistake.  
Only the names of those persons who  
apply for registration will be put on the  
new list. Will every person who reads  
this take the trouble to tell some one  
else, so that everybody may know?

## PROVINCIAL GROWTH.

The Toronto Globe of the 20th ult.  
contained an appreciative article upon  
the growth of British Columbia. It is  
our pleasing duty to acknowledge that  
the Globe has done a great deal of very  
excellent work in bringing this province  
under the favorable notice of the world.  
There is one point made in the article  
referred to which may be misconstrued.  
The Globe thinks that the development  
of the province will lead to the shifting  
of the centre of population and influence  
inward from the Coast.At first sight this seems reasonable,  
but we are satisfied that such a view is  
based upon inadequate understanding of  
the resources of the province and the  
lines upon which its industrial and com-  
mercial greatness will expand. British  
Columbia is so vast an area that one  
may easily be excused if, after having  
gone through Kootenay, he thinks he has  
seen all or most all the interior. As a  
matter of fact he will have seen only a  
small corner of it. British Columbia  
will develop in more than one direction.  
There will be great progress in popula-  
tion, wealth and in industrial impor-  
tance along the southern portion, that is  
in the territory between the main line of  
the C. P. R. and the international bound-  
ary; but there will be equally great pro-  
gress in a northerly direction at right  
angles to this for a greater distance.  
From Victoria to Atlin is about 800 miles  
in a direct line, and there is good reason  
to expect that the wonderful development  
of Kootenay can be duplicated for the  
whole distance. There remain the vast  
central and northwestern portions, con-  
cealing the future of which it is not easy  
to forecast so hopefully. Neither is it  
easy to foresee just what directions will  
be taken by the transportation lines,  
which sooner or later will open this rich  
region. Necessarily the centre of popu-  
lation of British Columbia will shift in-  
ward and after a little in a northeasterlydirection, but there is no reason why the  
Coast cities should not remain the centre  
of commercial, financial and political in-  
fluence. The centre of population in the  
United States has steadily moved west-  
ward, but we have not observed that the  
Atlantic seaboard cities are any the less  
the centres of influence than they have  
hitherto been.

## VICTORIA SLANDERED.

Among the visitors to Victoria during  
the past summer was Mr. J. T. Bowman,  
editor of the Rat Portage Miner. He  
was a member of the first press party to  
visit the city this year. The Miner of  
August 10 contains his impressions of  
Victoria. He begins his account by a  
reference to the Point Ellice bridge dis-  
aster, which he says has already cost the  
city a half million dollars, "and the end  
is not yet, practically bankrupting the  
town." He adds that "there are still  
other bridges about the town that look  
as though ready to fall down any min-  
ute." He then informs his readers that  
"the rotten timbers are in keeping with  
the general tumble-down appearance of  
the old town." He found the Parlia-  
ment building "low," but presenting  
"quite an improving appearance from a  
distance." He attacks the owners of  
private residences for having them  
fenced in, says the town exhibits no  
business life or activity, that it has been  
at a standstill since Vancouver was  
built, and that no reason can be found  
for its existence except that the naval  
station is at Esquimalt and the provin-  
cial seat of government is here. The  
Miner doubts if Victoria has 20,000  
population and says that 7,500 of these  
are Chinamen "who cast a moral blot  
upon the city that it would be hard to  
duplicate in any city in the world."If this article is from the pen of Mr.  
Bowman, we have only to say to him  
that there is a little Anglo-Saxon word  
of four letters which describes him  
exactly. A more utterly false descrip-  
tion of any place never was printed, and  
we take leave to doubt the ability of  
such a man to form any estimate of the  
moral effect of Chinatown upon this or  
any other locality. This slander has the  
disgraceful honor of standing alone  
among the references made to Victo-  
ria by visiting journalists.

## OUR WHEAT LANDS.

Mr. Sydney C. D. Roper has been do-  
ing good service by treating of Canada's  
wheat lands in the Popular Science  
Monthly. He has been led to do this by  
the erroneous statements put forward by  
Sir William Crookes as to the area avail-  
able in the Dominion for the growth of  
wheat. Sir William was not disposed to  
credit Canada with possessing more than  
12,000,000 acres of available wheat  
lands, but Mr. Roper shows that we  
have upwards of 75,000,000 acres which can be prop-  
erly so classed without taking into ac-  
count isolated areas scattered all over  
the several provinces. In making up his  
estimate Sir William Crookes was influ-  
enced to some extent by the calculations  
of Mr. C. Wood Davis of Kansas. Mr.  
Davis has been a very voluminous writer  
on this question. He treated of it first  
in the Country Gentleman and after-  
wards in several of the magazines and  
reviews. He has always contended that  
the United States would shortly cease  
to export wheat. He has never been  
disposed to believe in the grain producing  
capability of Canada. Several years ago  
the present editor of the Colonist at the  
request of the Century Magazine pre-  
pared a statement of Canada's possibili-  
ties in this respect. Mr. Davis wrote to  
say that the statements made regarding  
the Dominion were a revelation to him,  
but he did not seem disposed to accept  
them, although he was courteous enough  
not to state so in as many words. The  
chief statistician of the United States  
department of agriculture took great ex-  
ception to the estimates, and for some  
time the editor of the Century was in  
doubt as to whether he ought to print  
the article. He did so, however, but  
was careful to mention that it was  
from a Canadian standpoint and in a  
footnote promised that the department of  
agriculture would prepare a reply. The  
reason why the article was dealt with in  
this way was because it pointed out that  
after a comparatively short time, Cana-  
da would be the great American source  
of wheat supply so far as exports to  
Europe are concerned and that the United  
States might become an importer of  
Canadian wheat. The promised reply  
has not yet been published.This matter is mentioned to show that  
it is a disposition to minimize the wheat-  
producing capacity of Canada is no new  
thing. Mr. Roper's paper on the subject  
is statistically the most valuable one  
that has yet been printed.

## ELECTION PROSPECTS.

We always look with some doubt upon  
the things which "prominent Liberals"  
tell Conservative papers, or "prominent  
Conservatives" tell Liberal papers, espe-  
cially when they are to the disadvan-  
tage of the party for which they profess  
to speak. With this introduction we re-  
print the following from the Montreal  
Star:"There is no doubt of it; we shall  
have general elections before the new  
year," said a well-informed Liberal to a  
Star representative last night.  
"Examine impartially what is going  
on. First: What other reason is there  
to give for all these Liberal demonstra-  
tions and piques at this season of the  
year? Either they are organized to  
feel the pulse of the electorate, or held  
in the enthusiasm of the Liberal  
constituencies, and in either case it  
should mean general elections in the  
near future.""Then how can we account otherwise  
for the delay of the cabinet in issuing  
the writs for the non-represented com-  
munities, especially in the case of Cham-  
berlain, where a popular candidate  
was selected some months ago?"  
"Then here are facts. Consider thisone: The newspapers have published  
long reports about the Liberal demon-  
stration at Drummondville. The fol-  
lowing incident, however, passed un-  
noticed. Before the banquet Sir Wil-  
frid Laurier passed some time in close  
conversation on political subjects with  
Bernier, amongst whom was Mr. M. E.  
Bernier, M. P. Mr. Bernier was asked  
if there was anything true in the rumor  
spreading that general elections might  
be expected at any moment. The an-  
swer made by the member for St. Hyacinthe to this inquiry was communi-  
cated to the partakers of the banquet in  
the evening, when he exclaimed: "There  
is some talk of general elections. They  
might come at any moment, and even  
our esteemed chief told me when he was  
asked: 'General elections, like death,  
come like a thief in the night.'""Those seated near Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
pondered a contradiction in his face. The  
incident did not seem very agreeable to  
the Premier.  
"But, as I told you, the incident  
passed unnoticed. Does Mr. Tarte be-  
lieve we are to have a general election?  
you say. Well, I think so. He told me  
the other day, when I asked him about  
the question: 'As to myself, I think  
there could be no better time.'"  
"All these considerations," said the  
prominent Liberal, in ending the conver-  
sation, "lead me to believe that we will  
have general elections before New  
Year."So far as the Conservatives of British  
Columbia are concerned, the elections  
cannot be brought on any too soon.  
The circumstances mentioned in the  
above interview certainly indicate the  
possibility of an election at an early day  
more strongly than anything that has yet  
appeared in the newspapers.The provincial authorities have re-  
sponded to the general demand for a re-  
ward for the apprehension of the mur-  
derers of Mrs. Bing and Michael  
Powers.Sensational telegrams continue to come  
from South Africa. It will be just as  
well if newspaper readers take every-  
thing of this kind for the next few days  
with considerable allowance.No race again, and once more Sham-  
rock seemed to have the best of her  
beautiful rival. Interest in a full trial  
of the yachts under favorable conditions  
will now be at fever heat.The reported foundering of the ex-  
cursion steamer of Sandy Hook created  
much painful anxiety here, but in New  
York it must for the time being have  
caused something like a panic, if the  
false report got much start of the contra-  
diction.Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been made an  
honorary colonel of militia. Judging  
from the remarks attributed to Col.  
Laurier, he appears to regard the ser-  
vices which the Canadian militia ought  
to render the Mother Country in time of  
war as of the same class as his new  
title.The visiting ministers were greeted by  
a not very enthusiastic audience last  
night. Their speeches were moderate in  
tone and not specially controversial.  
They hardly call for criticism, although  
some points touched upon will be refer-  
red to hereafter in these columns. We  
wish to congratulate Senator Mills upon  
his clear apprehension of the Alaskan  
boundary question, a matter to which the  
Colonist has perhaps given more atten-  
tion than any other newspaper.The Columbian says it is waiting  
patiently for the Colonist to deal with  
certain "clinchers" which it presented  
in regard to Mr. Martin's charge against  
Mr. Cotton of deliberately falsifying the  
records of the Executive Council. We  
must ask the Columbian to accept an  
apology, but we do not recall having  
observed anything in its columns on this  
subject requiring attention, much less  
anything that could be properly described  
as "clinchers." Will our contemporary  
kindly be more explicit? Did the Colum-  
bian have anything to say about the  
article in the Wellington Enterprise  
about Mr. Cotton's Fort Collins record,  
did it deal with the Chilliwack railway  
matter, or with the relations between  
Mr. Cotton and Mr. Gordon? We would  
like to know, so as to take the whole  
matter up at the same time. The Col-  
umbian is always carefully read in this  
office, but we must have overlooked the  
"clinchers" number.The Post-Intelligencer thinks it hand-  
some that the United States should make  
an effort to be on good terms with Great  
Britain, Canada and all the rest of the  
world. Undoubtedly it is, but if we  
were tendering advice to our contem-  
porary on this point, we would suggest  
that friendship is not promoted by say-  
ing unkind things, which is a trick in  
which the Seattle paper has a habit of  
indulging, although in this respect it is  
not greatly different to the majority of  
the United States newspapers. During  
the war between the United States and  
Spain, the former received nothing but  
words of support and encouragement  
from the press of Great Britain and  
Canada. These were worth almost as  
much as a treaty of alliance, for they  
showed all the rest of the world that the  
English-speaking nations were prepared  
to stand side by side, if it were neces-  
sary. There has been very little evi-  
dence that the press of the United States  
reciprocates the kindly feeling then ex-  
hibited.

## BOER AMAZONS WILL FIGHT.

Women of the Transvaal Experts With  
the Rifle.From the Chicago Chronicle.  
The news comes that the Boer women  
of the Transvaal are arming themselves  
for the defence of their country in case  
of open hostility with Great Britain. It  
was the influence of these women in 1881,  
their fortitude, their bravery, their in-  
sured courage, that won the victory at  
Majuba Hill, when 600 English soldiers  
were ignominiously routed with great  
slaughter, while the Boer loss was but  
one man. Since 1882 it has been know-  
ed by all that it is the virile deter-  
mination and pluck of the Boer women  
alone that saved the little Dutch repub-  
lic from annihilation by the encroaching  
hordes of both civilized and uncivilized  
peoples. The English from the south, the Zulus  
and the Kaffirs from the north and eastKILMARNOCK  
SCOTCH WHISKEYThe Finest Blend of Scotch  
Whiskey in the Market.To be had at all first-class hotels, bars,  
and liquor dealers. Ask for it and test its  
fine quality.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

PITHER &amp; LEISER, Victoria.

have been held at bay, defeated even, be-  
cause of the stubborn obstinacy of the wo-  
men, whereas the men would have long  
since given away.I should wish that spirit of ferocity and  
hatred which springs up in the harmless  
animal when driven back into the heart of  
its haunts deeper into the heart of the  
wilderness, in order to protect its  
own, to Boer women, stirred by the deep-  
est feelings of womanhood, will fight to  
defend their fireside while the men may be  
branded as cowards.There are but 15,000 adult Boers of  
Dutch extraction in the whole Transvaal.  
The country under needs draw upon its  
feminine contingent for strength. Its popu-  
lation scattered at far distant farms  
counts every head of 16 years of age, in-  
respectively of sex a fighter.  
This fighting blood in the feminine war-  
rior has been the heritage of the women  
of the Transvaal for 300 years. Driven  
back from Cape Colony to seek their for-  
tunes in the wilderness against the  
mighty odds of poverty and privation,  
against savage attacks of the beasts and  
the men of the forest, they have stood  
beside the men, rifle in hand, to defend  
the sacred walls of the home, for which  
the Boer family has a deep and wonderful  
reverence.Rev. H. S. Bosman, a native Afrikan-  
der, and the son of a Dutch Boer, who is  
the city's most respected, recommended by  
Mrs. Bosman, who is also a Dutch Boer,  
speaks with great feeling and enthusiasm  
of the sturdy qualities of the fighting  
Dutchwoman. According to him, it has  
been the sustaining bravery of the women  
which has brought the Transvaal to inde-  
pendence. In their very childhood they  
are taught to handle a rifle. Before reach-  
ing maturity the girls are excellent marks-  
men and practice daily at a target. Fine  
quantities of ammunition and indiffer-  
ence in much rifle practice are the only  
extravagance of which the Boer is guilty.  
While the men are away from the farms  
and making trips in ox wagons to mar-  
ket and settlements 500 or 600 miles away  
the women must defend the danger or fort  
of the home. Her whole life is one in-  
cessant preparation for attack. On retir-  
ing at night the Boer woman never un-  
dresses. She sleeps partly dressed with  
the rifle at her pillow, as the men do,  
never knowing what hour she may be sum-  
moned to defend the sheep kraals and the  
lives of her defenceless children.Because of their wandering lives, half in  
the open air, and close to nature, the  
women are magnificent specimens of hu-  
manity. Tall, fairly formed and very  
robust, they are perfect in the tribal state.  
The young women, nearly all of whom  
are blonde in type, are very handsome, with  
full, well-built figures and clear pink com-  
plexions. It is said that the women retain  
their beauty until long past middle age.  
Most of them are superior in physical  
strength to the men. It is said. While the  
men may die at a comparatively youthful  
age, the women survive and marry four or  
five times during a lifetime.These women do not work in the fields,  
as is commonly supposed. They disdain to  
perform manual labor, but employ Kaffirs  
who have abandoned the tribal state.  
They are excellent housekeepers and ac-  
complished cooks, attending to the dairy  
personally, and making the butter for  
home consumption. The younger women  
are refined in taste, and to a certain extent  
imitate European fashions in dress, al-  
though they prefer the tribal costume, the  
simplest and plainest models, and are en-  
tirely innocent of the use of the corset.  
The Dutch sunbonnet, worn until very  
recent years, has been abandoned for the  
hat, and the coarse woven materials made  
at the Cape have given way to finer-made  
silk from Europe.With prayer and fasting, with the rifle  
in one hand and the Bible in the other,  
the Boer women are always on the alert.  
Scarcely 7,000 in all, they are ready to defy  
the whole British nation.The western part of Persia is inhab-  
ited by a species of camel which is the  
pigmy of its kind. They are snow white,  
and are on that account almost worship-  
ped by the people.CURE  
SICK  
HEADSick Headache and relieve all the troubles in-  
cident to a bilious state of the system, such as  
Dizziness, Stomach Distress, Distress after  
eating, Pain in the Stomach, &c. While their most  
remarkable success has been shown in curing  
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are  
equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-  
venting this annoying complaint, while they cor-  
rect all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the  
liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only  
curedAche they would be almost priceless to those who  
suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-  
nately their goodness does not end here, and those  
who once try them will find these little pills valu-  
able in so many ways that they will not be wil-  
ling to do without them. But after all sick head

## ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where  
we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while  
others do not.  
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and  
very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.  
They are as pure as sugar and do not grip or  
purge, but gently vegetable and are pleasant  
to use them. In valiant 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold  
by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.  
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.BEECHAM'S  
PILLSFor Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as  
Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache,  
Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dis-  
tress and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushing of  
Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Cos-  
tiveness, Bloatedness on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep,  
Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling  
Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise  
from a disordered or abused condition of the  
stomach and liver.  
Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will  
quickly restore Females to complete health. They  
promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity  
of the system. For a  
Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick  
Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,  
they act like magic—a few doses will work won-  
ders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the  
Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Com-  
plexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite,  
and arousing the whole physical energy of the human  
frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially  
renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thou-  
sands, in all classes of society, and one of the  
best guarantees the Nervous and Debilitated is  
that Beecham's Pills have the  
Largest Sale of any Patent Medi-  
cine in the World. This has been  
proved without the publication  
of testimonials, the fact being that  
Beecham's Pills recommend them-  
selves.Beecham's Pills have for many years been the  
popular family medicine wherever the English  
language is spoken, and they now stand without a  
rival.  
25 Cents at all Druggists.  
Annual sale 6,000,000 boxes.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received at Wellington  
Colliery Company's office, Store street, up  
to October 6, where plans and specifications  
can be seen for carpenter, mason, tiling  
and painting in the erection and completion  
of store, offices and cottages for Wellington  
Extension Mines, tenders to be marked  
"Tender for erection of buildings at Wel-  
lington Extension Mines." Lowest or any  
tender not necessarily accepted.

## REMOVED.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO. have removed  
to their new premises, No. 115 Govern-  
ment street, where will be found the  
largest stock of Sporting Goods in the  
Province. Telephone No. 663.

## A BARGAIN.

Four Lots on Oak Bay Ave. \$600  
Swinerton & Oddy.USE  
USEEDDY'S  
BRUSHES

The most durable on the market.

EDDY'S Telegraph and Telephone  
Eagle Parlor,  
" Victoria Parlor,  
" Comets Parlor MATCHES

For Sale Everywhere

## Victoria College

Beacon Hill Park.

Principal, - J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

Autumn Term, Monday, Sept. 11th

For BOARDING or DAY Prospectus  
apply

Principal Church

Prepare  
For WinterAnd do it at once by placing your orders  
for weather strips, repairs, alterations or  
other carpenter work with  
J. P. BURGESS,  
10 Broughton Street.Night Shirts in  
Plain and Twill Cotton....

Flannelette Night Shirts and Pyjama Suits

AT

ARTHUR HOLMES

73 YATES STREET, \* \* \* CORNER BROAD

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

3 meetings of the Ratepayers will be held.

At Semple's Hall, Victoria West,  
Thursday Evening, October 12th  
At Johns Bros.' Hall, Douglas St.,  
Friday Evening, October, 13th  
At Spring Ridge, Date and Hall to be Announced Later.

To Discuss the

RAILWAY PROJECT VICTORIA TO CHILLIWACK.

As supplied to  
LORD ABERDEEN.

## If You Are Giving

a dinner party you cannot  
do better than serve"Dry Royal" or "Royal Reserve"  
CHAMPAGNES.

I. M. DOUGLAS &amp; CO., CANADIAN AGENTS.

## PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

When you See attached to any Article of Clothing

## "THE G BRAND REGISTERED"

It means the Promise of really first-rate value  
for money expended and that the makers guaran-  
tee that article to be all the salesman claims  
for it.Purchasers will act wisely in looking  
for that TRADE MARK—with it they are  
BOUND to get full value and very great satis-  
faction.

## "THE G BRAND REGISTERED"

It's the Trade Mark of

THE R. GREEN MFG. CO., London, Ont.

Just arrived and in stock  
A large consignment  
of the celebrated...

## "OVERLAND CIGARS"

A high grade,  
Specially selected,  
Domestic Cigar.

## Turner, Beeton &amp; Co.

AGENTS.

## Read • The • Colonist



**THE BEST POLICY  
BEST COMPANY  
MUTUAL LIFE**  
...Heisterman & Co.  
District Managers

### VICTORIA TIDES.

(By Mr. Napier Denison.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

| Friday, Oct. 6. |                      | Saturday, Oct. 7. |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Time.           | Height<br>above zero | Time.             | Height<br>above zero |
| 4:30 a.m.       | 7.6 feet             | 4:40 a.m.         | 7.9 feet.            |
| 9:40 a.m.       | 5.3 feet.            | 10:00 a.m.        | 6.0 feet.            |
| 4:00 p.m.       | 7.1 feet.            | 4:20 p.m.         | 7.4 feet.            |
| 10:15 p.m.      | 1.4 feet.            | 10:30 p.m.        | 1.0 feet.            |

### THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,  
I will take it—  
If you have none  
I will make it.  
Savannah, Photo.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Smoke "Nugget Cigar," Meiss & Co.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

"Rickschaw" Ceylon Tea at Jamieson's.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Hot lunch at the Manhattan from 11 a.m. to midnight.

A breakfast delight—Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee; 1 and 2 lb. tins only.

When you require sporting goods ring up Telephone 645, Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

The man on the street corner advertises his wares—by wind. If you buy and find you are sold, it's your fault. You take no chances in buying "HION-DI." Ask all those friends of yours who use it.

It is now Crepe Paper or Lamp Shade season. We are splendidly prepared for the above, having just received a magnificent shipment of plain, tinted edge, and floral crepe tissue, Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Reduced Rates to the East.—Over the Northern Pacific Railroad, effective September 12; the second-class rate to Chicago will be reduced to \$46; second-class rates to all points east of Chicago will be reduced also. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

Child's Death.—Mr. and Mrs. James Townsend of Cedar Hill road mourn the loss of their only child, Lillian Mary, aged two years and eight months, who died yesterday after a long illness. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

This Evening's Meeting.—A public meeting will be held this evening in the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the Victoria-Port Angeles terminal proposition. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to be present. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock sharp.

Young Women Workers.—The first regular meeting of the younger women interested in the auxiliary work of the Jubilee hospital will be held at that institution to-day at 3 p.m. All are invited to attend and to inquire into the undertaking. A president, with other officers, will be chosen at today's meeting, and the society will be thoroughly organized.

Breach Returns to Gaol.—Francis Breach, who has already served three terms of imprisonment in rapid succession, was released from the gaol on Monday last. Two days later he was at his old tricks again, and when the magistrate ascended his throne yesterday, he found Breach once more in the dock. This time it was for drunkenness, and a \$5.00 fine being recorded the prisoner was allowed one week in which to discharge his indebtedness.

Your prescriptions will be filled just as your doctor orders when left at the New Drug Store. Pure drugs and of the finest quality. F. W. Pawcett & Co., 49 Government street.

A Worthless Woman.—In the city police court yesterday morning a half-white woman known as Conchita, but whose real name is understood to be Ellen Bright, was convicted of vagrancy, and sent to the provincial gaol for a term of three months. An order was made by the Mayor for the transfer of her second child to the Protestant orphanage, another of her unfortunate little ones being now in the care of the good Sisters of St. Ann. It is quite possible that the sentences against the mother will be commuted a little later on, to save a baby stranger who may arrive at any time from the disgrace of having been born behind bars.

Names Should be Left.—Those who are making arrangements for tomorrow's excursion to the Mount Sicker mines request that all intending to take advantage of the opportunities provided for seeing the new mining camp should leave their names to-day at the offices of A. W. More & Co., H. Cuthbert, J. F. Poulkes & Co., Henry Croft or George L. Courtney, as accommodations have to be secured for the transfer of the visitors from Westholme station to the mines, and back again. The \$3.00 rate is an exceedingly liberal one, and as the outing only requires the loss of one day, many should avail themselves of the chance to see a future Roseland near at home.

Talented Lady Lecturer.—Miss Murent of Australia Arrived by the Aorangi and Will Be Heard Here.

The Australian steamer Aorangi, which arrived from Sydney Wednesday evening, brought a lady, who, although as yet a stranger to Canadian audiences, is well and favorably known throughout the length and breadth of her own great island continent, and will doubtless meet a warm welcome from the residents of the Coast cities, who have heard and admired her sister, Miss A. E. Murent, a year ago, and whom she is now on her way to join on a lecture tour through the Eastern States of America. Before proceeding, however, Miss Murent has consented to carry a season in British Columbia, her first public appearance being under the auspices of the Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union convention, which meets this year in New Westminster Reformed Episcopal church, so kindly placed at the disposal of the provincial officers by the church wardens.

Miss Murent was educated at the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Melbourne, where she graduated with honors. She became a member of the W. C. T. U. at the same time and under the same ministry as her sister, viz., the temperance meetings conducted by Miss Jessie Ackerman, of America. She at once entered heartily into the work, before long was given an official position in her local union, and later became corresponding secretary of the Colonial W. C. T. U., which position she held for years. Showing marked ability as an organizer, the Australian W. C. T. U. appointed her to lecture for them in this capacity. Recently she was selected to deliver a lecture in connection with the Sydney Rescue Society, and again in the interests of the Young Women's Christian Association of Australia.

The Bendigo Advertiser of July 31, 1899, gives the following report of her lectures there: "On Sunday afternoon and evening there, Miss Murent, a conversant and a member of the Y. W. C. A., lectured in the Masonic hall. At the afternoon service the Mayor presided, and the lecturer dealt at some length with the work accomplished by the Y. W. C. A., illustrating the lecture by clippings from real life. In the evening the subject was 'The Way of the Cross,' an impressive address, dealing with the life and crucifixion of Christ, and illustrated by powerful film-light views. During the services appropriate hymns were rendered, and a collection in aid of the cause which the Y. W. C. A. has in hand was taken up. At the afternoon address the hall was packed, and in the evening several were unable to gain admission. The Lismore Chronicle, of New South Wales, under date of April 26, 1898, says: 'Miss Murent is the very antithesis of the lady lecturer as conceived by popular imagination and portrayed in illustrated newspapers. Her manner could not be surpassed for ladylike freedom from platform extravagances. It is restrained, but full of the deepest and most convincing earnestness. Her delivery is just what light-hearted, expectant women who combine the zeal of a missionary with all that is gentle and persuasive in womanhood. Miss Murent unfolds her theme—rescue work—a theme which might take the most gifted in eloquence to discuss upon. Nothing could be more impressive than Miss Murent's simple eloquence when dealing with the poor unfortunate whom the society seeks to rescue, and none who heard the lady would refrain from earnestly hoping that her visit would largely augment the funds used for the purest purposes of benevolence. It was interesting to note that the most practical of Christians, the members of the Salvation Army, were present in great force.'

More might be said, but this is probably sufficient to introduce Miss Murent to the people of British Columbia, who will assure many days have the privilege of hearing her for themselves, and when she likely remain in the province till Christmas time at least, and embrace the opportunity of attending the National W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Seattle October 29 to 31. Miss Murent brings with her a splendid colored glass stereopticon lantern and colored slides, with which she illustrates her lectures.

The Provincial W. C. T. U. convention begins Saturday, October 7, at 10 o'clock a.m., and closes Tuesday evening, October 10. All the sessions will be open to the public, but the evening meetings will be made attractive by vocal solos, stereopticon illustrations, and addresses by Miss Murent and others.

DUNCAN HAS A MYSTERY.

Well Known Teamster a Week Missing Under Decidedly Peculiar Circumstances.

Word was received from Duncan yesterday that John Duncan, teamster employed by the Tyee Development Co., Mount Sicker, started from that mine last Thursday afternoon, for Duncan, and has neither reached his destination nor been seen or heard of since.

The manager of the mine Mr. Livingston, and Mr. C. T. Corfield came down the trail half an hour later, but saw nothing of Duncan. The trail extends about four miles from the mine to Somers station on the E. & N., and is well defined.

The Tyee Development Co. have sent out a search party for the mine, and another started from Duncan yesterday. Duncan is very familiar with the road and well known in the district; it is held to have been practically impossible for him to have lost his way.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mr. Albert H. Halder, F.G.S., Mining Engineer, "REUTERS SPECIAL COMMIS-SIONER" for American and Canadian Mines, will leave for England shortly, and sent to his leaving is prepared to report upon mining properties, to assist in location of properties on the English market, and give general advice upon financing of mines. For full particulars apply "Rhodesia Lodge," 1500 Robson street; telephone No. 781. Vancouver.

Electric Light Fittings.

Graceful,

Elegant,

Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.

62 Government Street.

**Pure Lime Juice,**  
250. A BOTTLE AT  
**CENTRAL DRUG STORE**

**HALL & CO.**  
Dispensing  
Chemists,  
Clarence Bldg.  
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

time from the disgrace of having been born behind bars.

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—IMPORTANT—

### Turkish Baths

have long been recognized as an excellent curative agent and complexion beautifier. By means of our cabinet this luxury may be had in the home at small expense.

**C. H. BOWES & CO.**

CHEMISTS, Etc.  
Tel. 425. 100 Government St. Near Yates.

### Dies From His Injuries.

The Victim of Saturday Night's Assault Expires at the Hospital.

"Mike" Powers' Death Provides a Second Mystery for Police Solution.

Reward of Five Hundred Dollars Offered for Arrest of the Assailants.

Instead of one, the city police have now two cases of mysterious homicide upon their hands, each of which promises to tax their utmost skill in the unraveling. With the horrible murder of Mrs. Bing yet unsolved, the officers of the law are now called upon to bring to justice the two men whose assault upon Mr. Michael Powers on Saturday night resulted in that gentleman's death at the Jubilee hospital yesterday.

The fatal termination of the strange affair was in a measure entirely unexpected, and therefore comes as a complete shock to the community. Mr. Powers was believed to have escaped really serious injuries through the breaking of a towel which with a number of broken stones had been made into a crude but decidedly dangerous weapon. The side in which he had been kicked repeatedly before the opportune arrival on the scene of the hackman Birnie, at which his murderous assailants took alarm, gave the patient the greatest pain; and it is believed that the general injuries from the kicking—or his fall under the attack—eventually caused death.

This will of course not be determined authoritatively until the coroner's inquiry, which will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Dr. Frank W. Hall will give the expert testimony.

The injured man himself did not for a moment anticipate a fatal termination of his injuries, not even when as he grew rapidly worse yesterday morning his removal to the Jubilee hospital was ordered by the attending physician. The police being notified of this change in the patient's condition, Chief Sheppard and Magistrate H. G. Hall later in the day called upon the hospital for the purpose of receiving his deposition as to the circumstances of the attack upon him. He then appeared quite cheerful and expressed entire confidence that he would recover, under which circumstance the deposition could not legally be taken.

At 2:45 death came.

It now becomes the duty of the police to fasten the manslaughter upon the two men who apparently had lain in wait for the returning saloon man; and with deliberate intent either to rob or murder him, or both, attacked him at his own gateway.

In this case the detectives have at least a working start, for they will endeavor to locate the suspicious man who called at the house at ten o'clock, or thereabouts on Saturday evening, asking if Mr. Powers lived there and when he was expected home. As the young woman who answered this visitor's ring carried a lamp to the door and the light shone full upon the caller's face, she is able to give a fairly reliable description.

Suspicion has thus far fallen upon but one man, a man whom Mr. Powers had befriended not many months ago when he was in trouble that brought him into the criminal courts. Instead of recognizing the kindness of his benefactor this fellow is known to have threatened to "get even" with Mr. Powers for a fancied grievance—and even to have said that he would get back a certain hundred dollars that was the basis of his misunderstanding if he had "to knock him down and take it from him."

Luckily for this man he is at present out sealing, and thereby establishes an effective alibi.

In connection with the location of men answering to the available description of Mr. Powers' assailants, it is said that two men who filled this bill to a nicety, both as to general appearance and clothing, left Victoria by the Utopia on the morning after the assault.

The police of Seattle were wired to with a request that they be detained; but the answer came back that the steamer had discharged her passengers before receipt of the message, and the suspected duo could not be found in the Sound city.

A reward of \$500 has now been offered by the provincial government, and it is hoped that this will stimulate the search by outside officers—the home departments being certain to exert themselves to the utmost, even without this additional incentive.

The victim of the terrible affair was widely known throughout British Columbia, having lived here for many years. He was a native of Springfield, Mass., where a mother and two sisters still reside, and was forty years of age or thereabouts. Shortly after coming to Victoria he became associated with Mr. John B. Johnston in the saloon business.

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

We invite you to visit our grate, mantle and tile department. We carry the largest variety of these goods in the province; no other dealer has duplicates of our patterns. Sole agents for Dawson grates and the great Majestic steel range. We invite visitors to the New Westminster exhibit to examine our display. A special discount allowed to purchasers from a distance.

McLENNAN, McFEELEY & CO., LTD., Vancouver, B.C.

Branch stores—Dawson, Atlin and Bennett.

### PEMBERTON & SON,

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

### A Large Well-Planned Residence.

On Rockland Avenue with grounds attached thereto. This very commodious and handsome residence commanding a magnificent view of Mount Baker and the Straits can be rented or purchased at a very moderate figure.

45 FORT STREET.

VICTORIA, B. C.

### The STERLING,

88 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

We have just received a large consignment of.....

### Ladies' Capes, Jackets and Costumes

Also the Latest Styles in

French and American Millinery



### THE STERLING

88 Yates St.

after the dissolution of this firm taking the Brown Jug at the corner of Government and Fort streets on his individual account, and ultimately making this resort celebrated. The Brown Jug being purchased by Mr. J. B. Simpson, Mr. Powers recently secured the Garrick's Head from his old partner Johnston, and was making this one of the popular places of centre town at the time of his tragic death.

### A SMART CAPTURE.

Overcoat Thief Apprehended in Short Order With His Plunder Still in His Possession.

To Police Constable Conlin of the city force belongs the honor of making a smart capture of a man of whom more may be heard later on—although possibly not to his advantage.

A light overcoat belonging to Mr. H. Carmichael, the government assayer, had been stolen from the lobby of the provincial mineralogical department, in rear of the provincial parliament block, and from the description given of a suspicious character seen about the premises, Conlin suspected a so-called doctor known as W. L. Rupwurm, who has picked up a few dollars now and then about town as a pianist in the after-dark resorts.

This suspect was found sleeping in his cabin—one of the Lawson row on Humboldt street. The missing coat was there in evidence, and on Rupwurm's person was a check that had been in the pocket, besides a number of Mr. Carmichael's letters, and a little money.

A twenty dollar bill that had also gone with the coat had been changed at a near-by saloon by the prisoner, who was promptly escorted to the lockup.

The theft occurred at between 10 and 11 in the morning, and by 3 o'clock the case had been practically closed—with sufficient circumstantial evidence to convict in any court.

A Comparison.—The screw of an Atlantic liner revolves something like 630,000 times between Liverpool and New York. There are something like 8,000,000 packets of "Salada" Ceylon Tea used annually on this continent.

Register as a Voter.—Do not delay any longer. On the fourth page of to-day's paper you will find a list of the places where you can have the necessary application made out for that. If it is not convenient for you to leave your place of business, send word to the Colonist and we will see that you are registered.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

Six Nights and Saturday Matinee.

COL. W. A. THOMPSON'S

Boston Lyric Opera Co.

40 PEOPLE 40

TO-NIGHT

IL TROVATORE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

MATINEE TO-MORROW

Princess of Trebizonde.

Matinee Prices: Children 25c, adults 50c.

REPERTOIRE:

Said Pasha, Maritana, Cavalleria Rusticana and La Belle Helene, Bohemian Girl, Il Trovatore, Princess of Trebizonde, Carmen.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

HERE IT IS

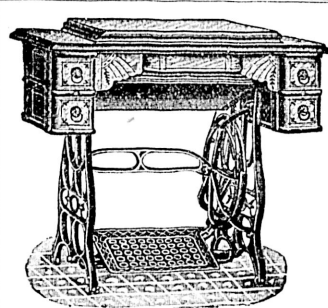
The very latest and best of

Cash Registers.

POSITIVELY THE BEST at one quarter the cost of the old machines.

You are invited to call and examine it.

I. X. I. Old Post Office, Government Street



### The "DOMESTIC" Machine

Is one household necessity that speaks for itself, being perfect in mechanism, easy to operate, and least liable to get out of order. Its praise comes from over 3,000 people in Victoria who use them. Intending purchasers should examine.

Fletcher Bros., sole agents, 93 Govt.

Regular price is 12 1/2 cents a tin.

### Van Camps

Macaroni and cheese served either hot or cold makes a delicious dish for the table. A business change and a spot-cash buy enables us to offer you this present lot at 3 tins for 25 cents.

Regular price is 12 1/2 cents a tin.

### D. R. POTTINGER'S

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates Street between Government and Broad Sts

MECHANICS' STORE.

Save Overcoat Dollars.

Heavier clothing is now becoming a necessity, and we again remind of the excellence of our new fall range of Overcoats, better in fit, better in finish, better in quality, and cheaper in price than ever before. We are selling a genuine blue heavy overcoat, nicely finished, well made, and lined with best farmers' satin, for

Register as a Voter.—Do not delay any longer. On the fourth page of to-day's paper you will find a list of the places where you can have the necessary application made out for that. If it is not convenient for you to leave your place of business, send word to the Colonist and we will see that you are registered.

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# Sightseeing is a thirsty business. When at the fair at New Westminster come and drink tea at the Blue Ribbon Tea Exhibit--Served free.

## Spice in Mining In Montana.

Where Financial Genii Find  
Sport in Manifold Suits  
for Copper Millions.

Heinze's Phenomenal Luck and  
the Arch Plotting of  
Jealous Rivals.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 2.—I am utterly at a loss to understand what motive tempted Marcus Daly to plant his standard in the camp of the Standard Oil monopolists. They had bought the control of the Butte & Boston, a bankrupt concern, whose only value lay in the doubtful prospect of securing Heinze's great Butte mine. But the affairs of the two Boston companies were coupled together, and the Standard Oil crowd, after being scooped into buying a bankrupt institution, used that as a leverage to secure control of the great Boston & Montana company. The Standard Oil people were helpless in Butte without Daly, and he knew it just as well as they did. Daly had been the ally of Heinze. In every political fight of seven years Heinze had helped him loyally. By Heinze's aid an anti-trust delegation went to the last legislature from Butte itself. Had Daly entered into a league offensive and defensive, with Heinze, they together could have controlled all the mines of Butte, for all the others would have been compelled by the logic of circumstances to come to them. Daly would then have continued the king of the copper world, and under his rule the Standard Oil people would have been a lieutenant under the king's name still more illustrious.

But instead of such a prospect, Daly, without one word of explanation, went over to Heinze's foes and took command of the allied forces, with the avowed object of crushing his former confederate to the dust, and compelling him to yield his possessions, the fruit of his genius, his toil and his luck, for what? He had Daly entered into a league offensive and defensive, with Heinze, they together could have controlled all the mines of Butte, for all the others would have been compelled by the logic of circumstances to come to them. Daly would then have continued the king of the copper world, and under his rule the Standard Oil people would have been a lieutenant under the king's name still more illustrious.

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But Heinze is now giving Marcus Daly more than enough to do. I have already told how Heinze secured the Nipper. It was one of those properties which he fancied when he began his policy of expansion. The owners were only too glad to sell, and even Marcus Daly, who held 5-36 for the Daly-Haggin syndicate, agreed to let go at the rate at which the others sold, and he was \$150,000. Heinze thereupon spent another \$150,000 in exploration and development, and thereby opened up \$5,000,000 mine. During the process of development, Daly informed the agent that he had sent on the deed for the syndicate's interest to be signed in New York, but somehow the deed for that interest was never forthcoming. There was delay on the part of either Mr. Haggin or Mr. Daly, and when Heinze's money had opened up a \$5,000,000 mine, there was no difficulty in repudiating the promise to sell.

The Nipper Lode is proven to be the west extension of the Anaconda. Daly always thought the Anaconda lode went through the Oden, a claim to the south of the Nipper, and through an extraordinary piece of forgetfulness he neglected to ascertain the truth. Imagine the amazement of Daly and Haggin when they heard the result of Heinze's development. As owners they immediately joined him from mining. But during the force excitement of the senatorial fight Heinze had a bill smuggled through the legislature, permitting a mine to be worked by any owner provided he furnish an accounting to co-owners. Under this act Heinze resumed operations on the Nipper, and was preparing to ship some 500 tons of ore a day, when Daly

enjoined him on the ground that the ore bodies did not apex on the Nipper, but on the Oden. Heinze thereupon ran a crosscut tunnel, and to the amazement of everybody encountered another lode of immense value. This lode is now working, and Mr. Daly has not yet been able to invent a plausible pretext for an injunction to prevent mining in this new lode.

The Minnie Healy mine affords another instance of Daly's discomfiture, and Heinze's marvellous luck. Miles Finlen had obtained a lease and bond on the Minnie Healy from John Devlin and others, and had spent \$10,000 or \$50,000 in development, but found nothing. The bright idea then struck Miles that he would unload on Heinze. The Minnie Healy was adjacent to the Commanche, one of the great Boston & Montana mines. It was the senior location, and Miles claimed that this B. & M. mine was being worked under the Minnie Healy ground, and that if Heinze could find a lode apert on the Minnie Healy, he would have a magnificent chance for another lawsuit with the Bostonians. Miles told Heinze, so the story goes, that all he wanted was to play even, and moreover it would suit him admirably if Heinze could drive the "harpoon" into the Bostonians by means of the Minnie Healy. Heinze thought that the Minnie Healy might prove an excellent weapon with which to attack the Bostonians, and he agreed to pay \$25,000 coming to Devlin and to give Finlen \$54,000 in two payments of \$27,000 each.

Judge McElhatton was instructed by Miles and Heinze to draw up agreements on this basis, and Heinze took possession of the mine and began development. Finlen had to leave town before the agreements were ready for signature, but as the host of Miles' life had been that his word was as good as his bond, this little formality did not prevent Heinze from paying Devlin \$25,000 and spending large sums developing the mine. When Miles returned to Butte he found that the Minnie Healy was a new bonanza, and he, like others, marvelled at Heinze's luck. But something stranger still had happened—Marcus Daly had turned away from him instead of warring against the Bostonians was actually in full command of all their forces, as well as his own.

One should know Miles Finlen to understand the humor of this situation. Never did Highland clansman worship or serve his chief as Miles served and worshipped Daly. They were friends when both were obscure, and now when Daly's genius had achieved for him a magnificent position as copper king, Miles had become supreme court favorite—may, almost the shadow of his chief. He loves Daly as the savage loves the sun, and the smiles of his sun are more to him than the smiles of gentle maiden to an infatuated lover. Miles is a fine, stalwart, high-cheeked Westerner. He has had a share of the wit, the sagacity and intelligence of his race. He is a diamond, but a diamond in the rough, and he is a species of oracle through whom Daly talks to his other clansmen.

Consequently Miles has assumed the oracular style, and he delivers himself of things which he knows or does not know with a magnificent self-consciousness that is simply charming. Daly was Miles' partner in the Minnie Healy deal; he had approved of the scheme to recoup themselves by unloading on Heinze. He had chuckled over the prospect of the serious injury which Heinze would do the Bostonians by means of the Minnie Healy, but now when he had become general of the Bostonian forces, the Minnie Healy had become a boomerang. Finlen must therefore go back to his trade; he must regain possession and control of the mine, and the sale must be by some means be controverted. Miles is one of the old school that believes the king can do no wrong, and he forthwith gathered his clansmen together and proceeded to take forcible possession of the Minnie Healy. But the Heinze forces stood behind pillboxes with loaded rifles in their hands, and the king's army prudently abstained from an encounter. Then Finlen had recourse to the aid of the court, and his evidence is now part of the records of Montana. It reads like a chapter of Mick McQuaid. In this evidence we see the Daly oracle, one of the brightest and shrewdest traders, transformed into a blind and child-like innocent, protesting a being wheedled, hypnotized and bamboozled by one of those impish, daring fakers who are able to circumvent the very laws of nature. Miles is the poor innocent and Heinze is the hypnotizer. Finlen's appeal to justice for repatriation and deliverance from Heinze's clutches is one of the most comical situations in what is in reality a great comedy.

The case of the Minnie Healy is one of the famous law suits now being tried. Daly would pay a million to get it out of Heinze's clutches, and all Montana is laughing at him and Miles over the manner in which Heinze got possession. Still, till Heinze gets title he will not be able to bring suit against the Boston & Montana mine that Miles assured him had been stealing Minnie Healy's ore, and as long as Daly can keep him from title, so long he is protecting his new ally from another deadly blow. For apparently the Bostonians had taken a million or so out of the Minnie Healy. The Sullivan is another very comical case. Heinze bought it from the Anaconda people for \$100,000, believing that the Mountain View, a Boston & Montana mine, had been encroaching on a lode that belonged to the Sullivan, and had taken out of that lode a million dollars in ore. Daly was too busy with horses and politics to find out what the Bostonians were doing, and he did not believe the Sullivan was worth intrinsically the proverbial grain of salt. He therefore smiled complacently when Heinze paid over \$100,000 to his bank to the credit of the Anaconda company, and he gladly promised to expedite the deed. It had to go to New York for signature of J. B. Haggin and the other officers of the Anaconda. But while en route the Bostonians heard of it, and the Lewissons offered \$150,000. They had an opportunity to buy it once for less than \$100,000, but declined. Now, when Heinze wanted it, they resolved to block the way. But Haggin knew the sale to Heinze was bona fide, and he

refused to listen to the Lewissons. They brought the affair into the Supreme court of New York, and the court ordered the Anaconda company to make out a deed to Heinze and to fulfill its agreement with him. Meanwhile Heinze had run a crosscut tunnel to the Sullivan from the Butte, and found that the Mountain View had scooped \$800,000 out of the Sullivan—at least so Heinze claimed—and he never wastes time on idle claims. But he is heaving suit for the recovery of that \$800,000 and for an injunction against the Mountain View. He must get title to the Sullivan, and Marcus Daly, though directed by the Supreme court of New York to deliver that title, has not yet done so. In fact he would give a million to avoid it. Meanwhile he holds Heinze's \$100,000, and as the play goes on, he is holding his former foe and hurling anathemas at his former ally. But that ally has a full hand, and when it comes to a showdown Daly's anathemas will be as idle as the Bantushes' cry.

When Daly assumed command of Heinze's foes and records and surveys of Butte were secured for annihilation to take the great Anaconda, a fraction was found lying between the Anaconda and St. Lawrence. This fraction was wedged-shaped, and on the surface was only a few feet, but 3,000 feet below, on the dip of the lode, this fraction would have 400 feet of the great Anaconda lode. Heinze owns that fraction now, and when it is moved on the surface, which he found on the Anaconda, he claims that the footwall of the great Anaconda-St. Lawrence lode. He is now getting ready to sue for damages for the ore taken from this wedge, and he is about demanding an injunction to shut down the Anaconda and St. Lawrence till his rights are adjudicated. Imagine the amazement that the shutting down of the world-famous Anaconda will cause, and then you get a glimpse of the power of the man that Daly and the Standard Oil combine have undertaken to ruin. It is a great comedy, this legal drama being enacted in the mountain land of Montana. There are great warriors in the fray, and prizes have been declared with blood for prizes less valuable than these warriors are worth. John Clancy, judge of the district court, is one of the most remarkable personalities in the famous drama. John Clancy, the best man who ever breathed the air of the Rockies, tells me that Clancy knows more about the laws of the constitution of the United States than any of the district judges in Montana. He is the sharpest shrewdest and brightest man in Montana, tells me that all the gold which the oil wells of Ohio have produced could not buy injustice from Judge Clancy. He told me that a snake had tempted this venerable judge, but he spurned the tempter and the temptation. Judge Clancy is an old man and has the build and physique of Gladstone, with the same large, prominent nose. His is the rugged grandeur of an ancient Irish oak. In his veins flows blood as pure as the blood of the Howards or Hapsburgs. Father Clancy, the revered pastor of Skibbereen, the friend, the ally and the darling of the great O'Connell, was the uncle of Judge Clancy of Butte. His father went West when Kane basins were new, and there William Clancy was born, when his father was running out railroads over what was then a desert; and Irishman named Sheridan used to shovel on Clancy's railroad contracts. Old man Clancy secured the admission of one of Sheridan's sons to West Point, and there paved the way for the career of the incomparable general who surprised New York in valor and rivalled Murat in battlefield glory. And Judge Clancy of Butte is worthy of his race, for he holds the scales of justice in the district court of Butte as impartially as Solomon himself.

Judge Knowles, the United States judge for Montana, before whom so many of these celebrated lawsuits are tried, is an interesting figure. He is a man of strong Irish ancestry, and Marcus Daly and Heinze have been two of his pet aversions. He is in poor health, and family bereavements of a most afflictive kind have befallen him, and the labor of those cases oppresses him greatly. Mr. Heinze's attorneys have appealed to the federal judiciary to send a younger and more vigorous judge to try those cases. The federal judiciary were willing to comply with the request provided Judge Knowles requested it, but he declined to comply with Mr. Heinze's wishes, and he clings to the judgment seat utterly regardless of the fact that one party to those suits has appealed to his superiors against his presiding at the trials.

Judge Lindsay, also judge of the district court, is not a picturesque personality like Judge Clancy. Scotch by birth, he is as shrewd a type of the "canny" Scot as ever pushed his fortunes in America. At one time he was secretary to that most popular of railroad men, Mr. Jules Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific. He entered Marcus Daly's services in a like capacity, and won the copper king's favor in such a way that Daly enabled him to study law, and when he became a full-fledged lawyer, by Daly's influence he climbed to the judgment seat in the district court of Montana.

Mr. Charles Hughes, of Denver, the most famous of the great mining lawyers of America, is Heinze's leading lawyer. Charlie Hughes is in the prime of life, and is without doubt the most scholarly and accomplished man that the great West has produced. He is the greatest master at cross-examination and in clearness and simplicity in presentation of facts, he seems to me the peer of the Great English Chief Justice. No fallacy of sophism can survive the probing and dissecting of this great American lawyer. In his hands the enemy's witnesses become supporters of his cause. Before he takes a case in hand he must be assured in his own mind of its justice, but when he is in the fight he prosecutes his case with unflinching toil and care. In the great fight between the Standard Oil people and Heinze, Charlie Hughes has been and will be to add laurels to a brow that is already illustrious.

P. A. O'FAIRRELL.

EXPLORER PEARY'S LOSS.  
Seven Toes Amputated as Result of Night Spent in Iceberg's Cavity.  
St. John's, Nfld., September 21.—All who take an interest in Arctic expeditions will sympathize with the gallant Peary in the misfortune which overtook him last winter. While bravely struggling with ice and storm in his efforts to advance northward he was driven to take refuge for a night in the cavity of an iceberg, and as his severe labors, both his feet became so terribly frozen that he had to be carried back 60 miles to the steamer Windward, where he underwent a most successful operation. To save his feet, the surgeon found it necessary to amputate seven toes, leaving him only the little toe of the right foot and the two smallest of the left. Nothing daunted, the brave explorer, after a rest of six weeks, to allow the wounds to heal, again started for the North, but found that the tender surgeon had not stood the rough travel over the ice, and his attempt had to be abandoned. But even

then he would not yield. He set to work on the exploration of Ellesmere and Grinnell lands by easy stages, and was able to acquire a large amount of important geographical information. The cold throughout the winter was intense, the thermometer being often as low as 70 degrees below zero. So soon as the ice broke up in June he went south to Etah to meet the Diana with the auxiliary stores. Here he collected the tribe of Eskimos he has collected to remain during the coming winter in order to recuperate, and in February of next year, as soon as the sun appears, he will start on his expedition. He has collected a party of Eskimo, which he will make the base of his operations for working his way northward. Meanwhile he has collected the Windward to Newfoundland to be refitted during the winter. She arrived on the 1st of September. Next year, as soon as the ice permits, she will start for Etah, carrying provisions for three years. Peary will join her there, and force her as far north as possible, and then harbor her to serve as a depot ship. Going on himself to Fort Conger, he will then organize for movements towards the pole with Eskimo, and will make a most successful rush for the goal.

HARDSHIP'S AHEAD.  
It is to be feared the daring explorer will find himself sorely handicapped by the mutilated condition of his feet. Many think that it is impossible for him to continue with his Arctic work, and his expedition will break down, as he is the heart and soul of the enterprise. Let us, however, hope that his gallant Fort Conger will be rewarded. To persevere under such disadvantages and adverse circumstances shows the heroic character of the man; and even should he fail, he will win the admiration of the world.

The Windward is a very slow craft, only capable of making 3 knots per hour under the most favorable conditions. She will get new engines of a more powerful description in St. John's. At Etah Peary has accumulated 20 tons of provisions, a large store of walrus food for his dogs, and also supplies for man-eaten; so that with the stores which the Windward will carry back he will be well equipped for his great enterprise. The failure of the expedition last season was mainly owing to Peary's disaster, and also to the exceedingly unfavorable conditions of the ice, which prevented the Windward from getting further north than Kane basin. After his disaster, Peary pushed north with his Eskimo along the ice-foot, and made caches of provisions at four of the principal headlands, and in December reached Fort Conger, where Greely's party wintered in 1881-82. He found their house undisturbed, and collected various interesting relics, which he carried to the Windward. It was when on a second trip to Conger that misfortune overtook him, being caught in a terrible storm, the Fram had to winter at Etah. The crew of the Windward, Her surgeon, Svenson, died during the winter. She resumed her voyage north this summer, hoping to reach a northern port in Greenland, where Swedenborg and Vashchen would land and explore and chart Northern Greenland. Meantime the Fram would return south and meet the sledging parties on the coast, after rounding Cape Farewell. The crew of the Windward arrived at Briggs in perfect health, and suffered little during the winter except from intense cold.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Millinery  
Opening.

Wednesday, Sept. 20  
And Following Days.

Mrs. W. Bickford, 61-63 Fort Street

St. Alice Water  
From the  
Hot Springs  
of Harrison  
THORPE & CO., Ltd.  
Telephone 435  
P. O. Box 180

Stoddart's  
Jewellery Store.

will shortly be removed to premises adjoining Nicholls & Neaume's Hardware Store.

Eight Day Striking Clocks \$3.00

Every Article Reduced to  
Clearing Sale Price.

ATLIN MINES  
RELIABLE  
INFORMATION  
Can be had by applying to  
RANT & JONES  
Notaries Public, Mining Brokers  
and General Agents  
ATLIN, B. C.  
Agents in Victoria: J. F. FOULKES  
& CO.

CUSTOMS BLANKS  
All the New Forms Required by  
the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office of  
THE COLONIST in any  
quantity desired.

Grand Central Hotel,  
ASHGROVE, B. C.  
Large, airy rooms; the only first-class hotel in town; sample room free.  
G. B. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

CITY OF VICTORIA,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tenders for Debenlures

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debenlures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 20th day of October, 1899, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to \$210,100, or its sterling equivalent, at the rate of \$1.86 2/3 to the one pound sterling in sums of \$1,000, or its sterling equivalent, as aforesaid payable in 20 years from 15th November, 1899, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly; with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in London, England, New York, Montreal, or Victoria, B. C. The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four per cent. from the 15th November, 1899, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer. The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Consolidated Debenlure Loan By-Law, 1899," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all rateable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and are intended, together with the sinking fund on hand, to retire debentures amounting to \$272,500 bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk.  
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., Aug. 18, 1899.

NOTICE.

Young Street, between  
Michigan and Toronto  
Sts. is closed to Traffic.

C. H. TOPP,  
City Engineer

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license for the sale of spirits, liquors and fermented liquors on the premises known as the White Horse Saloon, Campbell street, Victoria, unto William Bennett Reid.  
Witness: JAMES M. BARKER.  
J. P. WALLS.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.  
(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.

"Struan" Mineral Claim situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Goldstream District.  
Notice is hereby given that the "Struan" Mineral Claim, situated on Mt. Skirt adjoining the "Lubbe" Mineral Claim, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, is hereby offered for sale by the Victoria Mining Association, No. 50706A intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvement, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above Claim.  
And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvement.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1899.  
DUNCAN STEWART.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability, intends to apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for permission to change its name to that of the "Wellington Colliery Company, Limited Liability."

Dated Victoria, 18th July, 1899.  
DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,  
Solicitors to the Union Colliery Company

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act and the Creditors Trust Deeds Act, that John B. McKilligan, accountant, and Richard T. Elliott, solicitor, both of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, trustees appointed by the order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated the 25th day of October, A.D. 1898, to perform the duties of executors of the last will of Theodore Davie, deceased, late of Victoria aforesaid, Chief Justice of the said province, and administering the estate of said deceased, have this day filed in the Registry of the Supreme Court at Victoria, British Columbia, a declaration that the estate of the said deceased is insufficient for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the said deceased.

The said declaration was signed by the said John B. McKilligan on the 19th day of August, A.D. 1899, and by the said Richard T. Elliott on the 5th day of September, 1899.

M'PHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD.  
Solicitors for the above named J. B. McKilligan and R. T. Elliott.

Victoria Building Society.

The 75th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad Street, at 8 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th of October, 1899.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.  
A. St. G. FLINT,  
Secretary.

Grand Central Hotel,  
ASHGROVE, B. C.  
Large, airy rooms; the only first-class hotel in town; sample room free.  
G. B. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)  
CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 \$2,920,000  
RESERVE £100,000 \$486,000  
HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:  
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Francisco and Portland, Rossland.

Agents and Correspondents.—IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada, IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

Yukon and Atlin Gold Fields

Drafts, Letters of Credit, etc. issued direct on Dawson City Atlin City and Skag  
Savings Bank Department  
Deposits received from \$1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.  
Victoria, B. C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.



Wedding Bells!

We would ring out the FACT that a finer line of

Wedding Gifts

cannot be seen in the city than is displayed at

WEILER BROS.

Fine Furniture Fine Cut Glass Fine China  
Fine Table Lamps Fine Brass Goods

and some beautiful specimens in

"Bronzed Statuary."

Young Street, between

Michigan and Toronto

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G. B. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

Grand Central Hotel,  
ASH



## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
VICTORIA, Oct. 5-8 p. m.  
WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

The pressure is rising again along the California coast and fairer weather may be expected for a while. The storm areas are, however, commencing to move down from the Northwest, and weather conditions will be gradually more unsettled as the winter season approaches.

## TEMPERATURES.

|                          |    |    |
|--------------------------|----|----|
| Victoria .....           | 45 | 60 |
| New Westminster .....    | 44 | 56 |
| Kamloops .....           | 54 | 70 |
| Barkerville .....        | 41 | 54 |
| Calgary .....            | 41 | 54 |
| Winnipeg .....           | 41 | 54 |
| Portland, Ore. ....      | 50 | 72 |
| San Francisco, Cal. .... | 58 | 78 |

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) —

Friday:  
Victoria and Vicinity—Variable winds;  
partly fair, with occasional showers.  
Lower Mainland—Light winds; cloudy, with  
occasional rain.

## VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1899.

| Deg.         | Mean. | Deg. |
|--------------|-------|------|
| 5 a.m. ....  | 40    | 52   |
| Noon .....   | 54    | 60   |
| 5 p.m. ....  | 58    | 66   |
| Lowest ..... | 38    | 45   |

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 5 a.m. .... | Calim.         |
| Noon .....  | 4 miles south. |
| 5 p.m. .... | Calim.         |

Average State of Weather—Showery.  
Rain—10 inches.  
Sunshine—48 minutes.  
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.110  
Corrected.....30.000

## A VANCOUVER POLICEMAN.

Permanently Cured of Catarrh After Twelve Years' Suffering—Japanese Catarrh Cure Cures.

Mr. Thomas Crawford, sergeant, Vancouver police force, writes: "I have been a great sufferer from catarrh, which I contracted while in Winnipeg. I have used many so-called catarrh cures and consulted many physicians, but obtained no permanent relief until using Japanese Catarrh Cure about two years ago. Since that time I have been completely cured. I can highly recommend it and know of several others whom it has cured. The first application gave me much relief." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents; six boxes, guaranteed to cure any case of nasal catarrh, for \$2.50. A free sample sent to any person suffering from catarrh. Enclose 5 cents stamp. Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto.

Register as a Voter.—Do not delay any longer. On the fourth page of to-day's paper you will find a list of the places where you can have the necessary application made out for you. If it is not convenient for you to leave your place of business, send word to the Colonist and we will see that you are registered.

## Crown Close

## Their Case.

## Another Day's Evidence in Regina vs. Union Colliery Company.

## Defence Call Witnesses to Show That Proper Care Was Exercised.

The Nichol libel case bobbed up again yesterday at the opening of the assize court, Mr. Langley for the defence, who was advised by His Lordship on Wednesday that the case would not necessarily come before the Chief Justice as counsel contended but would come up at the present session, unless some other arrangement was made, asking that a day be set for the trial. This Mr. Justice Walker said he could not do.

Then the case of Regina vs. the Union Colliery Co. was called but a short delay was caused by the non-arrival of Mr. H. P. Bell, the advising engineer for the company. The crown closed their case in the morning, their evidence being almost entirely on the points as to the condition of some timbers produced in court, and said to have come out of the bridge, and length of the life of Douglas fir.

The defence opened their case, calling witnesses to show that due care was taken to see that the bridge was kept in proper repair and that the accident must have been caused by some unusual occurrence.

Chief Justice Tuck of New Brunswick occupied a seat on the bench during part of the session.

Daniel Hutton was the first witness in the morning. He had been working on bridges off and on for about ten years as a carpenter and foreman. In witness' opinion Douglas fir in a bridge such as the Trent river bridge would last about eight years. It might not rot in that time but it might lose its life. It would become brittle. Witness had never worked on the Trent river bridge, but had passed over it. The span was not an unusually long one.

Witness explained the construction of a Howe truss bridge, pointing out the different parts on a photograph.

After the accident witness examined the wreck of the bridge. Some of the cords were pretty badly rotted. The right lower cord was broken in two different places and the left lower cord was also broken. The right and left upper cords were fractured. The piece produced in court was part of the right lower cord. The wood was partially rotten. The lower cords were in worse condition than the upper ones. In his opinion the bottom cords drew apart. The wood had been tested before the accident by hor-

ing it. The wood at the bottom of the test hole in the piece produced was rotten. The bridge was not painted.

To Mr. Pooley.—The diagram produced I made some time after the accident. It was not entirely from my own measurements, some of the timbers being sawn up. I first worked on railway bridge work in New Jersey, working there six months. I also worked on the E. & N. but cannot say how long. On the Jersey line I was employed repairing trestles and on the E. & N. on trestles and Howe truss bridges. It was in 1896-7 that I worked on the E. & N. helping to take down the old Nanaimo river bridge and put up the new one. I worked simply as a framer on that, the Chemainus and the Koksilah bridges. I understand the principle of a Howe truss bridge. It is a truss built to carry the weight to the abutments.

At the coroner's inquest I said I could not explain the principle of a Howe truss bridge. I do not consider that I gave a very good description of it to-day. I have seen timber that I had been told was in seven or eight years and which was rotten. There was nothing wrong with the Trent river bridge when I crossed it. The sample pieces of wood produced were not the worst pieces.

Mr. R. H. Elliott, contractor, had had experience in building road bridges and had worked on Howe truss bridges. He had been on Vancouver Island for 24 years and was of opinion that Douglas fir would last eight or nine years in an exposed, unpainted bridge. After that time the wood lost its life and would not carry the same strain. He examined the cords from the Trent river bridge. In some bridges there were but three leaves in a cord, while in the Trent river bridge there were four leaves. There was some rotten wood in the cords where they were cut; just small rots. Where they broke there was more rot, the lower cords being the worst. He could not say whether the rot would render the bridge unsafe. The cord produced showed that it had broken by a strain. There was a test hole in the cord. It went through rotten wood, but of course he could not say whether it was rotten when the hole was bored.

To Mr. Duff—I could not say what strain the cord would bear. When a cord shows signs of rot I call it unsafe. I never saw the bridge before I went up to examine the timbers. I have taken down road bridges eleven years old, which were not very bad and eight years old bridges that were very bad. The life of timber depended upon the time it was taken out. Timber taken out in winter would last longer. A bridge properly repaired and taken care of would last more than eight or nine years.

Mr. Geo. A. Keefer, C.E., was next called. He told of his experience in building railway bridges on the C. P. R. and inspecting and maintaining them. Ordinary supervision of a bridge was sufficient for the first four or five years but after that the timbers should be looked after. A bridge built of Douglas fir would last eight years and certainly not more than ten years.

The witness explained the construction of a Howe truss bridge from the plan of the Trent river bridge.

Continuing, Mr. Keefer said the piece of cord produced was rotten and unsafe. After eight years timber lost its vitality and could not be depended upon. There

was no tensile strength whatever in rotten timber and it would break without warning.

To Mr. Pooley.—If the bad members of a bridge are renewed after eight years, the bridge would last longer. The braces having been replaced and the cords found good, there is no reason why the bridge would not last longer. Dry rot might very easily escape notice and the only way to find it was by boring. I understand the factor of safety in the Trent river bridge was 19. The factor of safety is to cover any defects in the timber but would not cover rot.

To Mr. McLean.—If I was an inspector and found timber such as that produced I would condemn the bridge if it was a passenger road. The first few years a yearly inspection of a bridge would be sufficient; from six to eight years the timbers should be examined and after eight years the bridge should be closely watched.

There was another delay in starting the afternoon session, a jurymen having understood that the adjournment was until 2:30. When the court did open, Mr. McLean, the deputy attorney-general, announced that his case was closed.

Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., in opening for the defence said he would not address the jury at an early length at first instance, merely putting before them the facts that he proposed to prove and reserving the longer address until the close of the case. The charge upon which the defendants were arraigned was a novel one for this province, being the first time that a case of the kind had been brought before the courts of British Columbia. The Union Colliery Company were charged with negligence in that they had not kept in proper repair the Howe truss bridge over the Trent river. The only evidence that the crown had produced was that the bridge had collapsed and where it had broken there was some rot in the timbers. It was the duty of the defence to show to the jury that the bridge was properly looked after and repaired. He would show that in October, 1897, the bridge was repaired and something like 50,000 feet of new timber put in it; that on June 16, 1898, it was inspected and found to have but five-eighths of an inch deflection and that on August 9, eight days before the accident, it was again inspected and found to have a deflection of but three-quarters of an inch, a mere nothing. On the latter occasion it was "screwed up." In October, 1897, new braces were put in and the company did all they knew to keep it safe and sound. The company was just as anxious as individuals to prevent accidents of the kind, it being a very serious matter for them and besides, as men who had been on directorates of companies knew, directors felt disasters of the kind very keenly. It was not at all likely that for the want of a little precaution and care a company would allow their property to get into disrepair, on the contrary they used every precaution to prevent accidents of the kind. Negligence was described as follows by eminent authorities:

"Negligence is the absence of such care,

skill and diligence as it was the duty of the person to bring to the performance of the work which he is said not to have performed."—Wills, J., in *Grill v. General Iron Screw Collier Company*, 35 L.J.C., p. 330.

"Negligence is omitting to do something that a reasonable man would do or doing something that a reasonable man would not do."—Alderson B., *Blyth v. Braitham Waterworks Company*, 25 L.J. Ex. 212.

Continuing Mr. Pooley said he would show that the company had done everything that a reasonable person would do, observing care and diligence.

The first witness for the defence was Mr. W. G. Pinder, engineer for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, and who prepared the plans for the Trent river bridge from the designs used on the C. P. R. He had been with the E. & N. Railway Company since 1884.

The bridges over the Nanaimo river and Mill Stone creek were built on the same plan as the Trent river bridge. The Nanaimo river bridge stood from 1885 to 1896 and the Mill Stone bridge from 1886 until 1895. Both were constructed of Douglas fir. The Koksilah river bridge was built of the same fir in 1886 and stood until 1897; the same was the case with the Chemainus river, War creek and Goldstream bridges, all of which were built of Douglas fir and stood for eleven years. These bridges were used every day, an average of three trains passing over. The timbers from these bridges when removed were in about the same condition as the timbers from the Trent river bridge.

To Mr. McLean—I cannot tell what weight a rotten cord will carry. I could not tell what portion of the old Nanaimo river bridge was rotten, the sections having been separated. The cord produced was rotten and it would not be safe to run a train over it. I agree with Mr. Keefer that a careful examination of old bridges is necessary. The Trent river bridge was erected in the summer of 1888 and completed about the end of September of that year. I superintended the construction of the bridge but have never made any examination of it. The span was not an unusually long one.

To Mr. Duff.—The Howe truss spans across the Koksilah and Chemainus rivers are longer than the Trent river span. A bridge expert could compute the carrying capacity of the cord in court.

Peter Baister, a bridge carpenter of nineteen years' experience on Canadian and American roads, said he had framed the Trent river bridge. The timbers were good, being secured at Comox and Chemainus. The Nanaimo river and Mill Stone creek bridges were built on the same plan. When the Nanaimo river bridge was taken down there were some timbers as bad as that produced in court taken out. The E. & N. bridges were examined every month. It was not always possible to detect rot while a bridge was standing. He went to Trent river the day after the accident and examined the wreck. He found a broken axle in some timber. Some of the truss rods were broken, one of the trestle piers was pushed eighteen inches out of place and the trestle was also out of place. He saw the timbers, and the one produced was the worst of them. The rot in the timber produced in court would not cause the accident. In his

opinion the broken axle had carried away two bents, that this had shifted the pier and the span had fallen.

Mr. Pooley explained that at the time of the coroner's inquest they did not know of the existence of this broken axle and they were unable to account for the accident. Their argument now, however, was that the broken axle got between two bents and forced the span out of place.

Continuing the witness repeated that a broken axle might have caused the accident. The piers at the wharf end were in good order.

To Mr. McLean.—The axle could have been broken in the fall. Breaking on the trestle the train would be jarred but the men on the train might not feel it, as the jar and crash might have come together. Some of the ties taken out of the wreck were torn.

Mr. W. P. Pinder was recalled and stated that it was after the inquest, at least a fortnight, that the last witness told him of the finding of the broken axle.

Mr. F. D. Little, manager of the Union Colliery Company, examined the wreck after the accident. The bridge was overhauled in 1897, new braces, posts, stringers and ties being put in, and the cords were tested by boring. The truss rods were also tightened. That was done by McLaughlin, the bridge carpenter. Mr. J. L. Mark, superintendent of timber work for the company, was present. They reported to him that the bridge would stand until the summer of 1899. In June and on August 9, 1898, the bridge was again examined and inspected by witness' instructions. Mr. Mark had since died. He reported to witness that there was a deflection of three-quarters of an inch in the bridge. A contract had been let a week before the accident to build piers for a new 70-foot span, the inspectors having reported that the bridge would be good for another year. Witness travelled over the road frequently and took friends over the road. He had thorough confidence in the report of the inspectors.

To Mr. McLean.—The bridge was not inspected by an engineer but by competent bridge carpenters. There was a slight discoloration in the wood at the end of the bearings but the rest of the wood was good. This was in October, 1897. The cords were also bored in 1895 and no rot found. The tests made after October, 1897, were by deflection.

At 4:30 the court adjourned until 10 this morning, Mr. Pooley announcing that his next witness would be a very long one.

Podslup, (meeting orderly person)—By Jove! Is it possible! My old schoolteacher, by the way, do you remember that you said when I was in your class that I'd die on the gallows?

Elderly Person—Well, you're not dead yet—Philadelphia Plain American.

Mix—Young Dr. Pillsbury doesn't seem to have much of a practice.

Dix—No; but there is one thing to be said in his favor.

Mix—What is that?

Dix—He is willing to practise on anybody that will let him.—Chicago News.

"You gave Tungay a job in your office the other day, I understand. Hasn't he talked the arm of you?"

Chenille Table Covers, Tapestry Cur-

tains, all kinds of Drapery Materials, Fringes, etc., at Weiler Bros.

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Geo. Powell & Co.   | Mrs. M. A. Vigor.   |
| Wade & McKeon.      | Wade & McKeon.      |
| W. & J. Wilson.     | Sim Sung Long & Co. |
| D. Spencer.         | S. Leiser & Co.     |
| F. Norris.          | W. S. Cameron.      |
| B. Williams & Co.   | Macaulay Bros.      |
| C. R. Kling.        | H. S. Mason.        |
| Wilson Bros.        | J. S. Printer.      |
| Todd & Son.         | Weller Bros.        |
| Simmons & Coker.    | Hutchinson & Co.    |
| Marvin & Co.        | J. Weston.          |
| Stevens & Jenkins.  | Jar & Co.           |
| W. Norman.          | Stevens & Jenkins.  |
| H. Munday.          | Rev. Barralough.    |
| T. R. Cusack.       | J. V. Kinlock.      |
| Erskine, Wall & Co. | H. L. Salmon.       |
| Singer Mfg. Co.     | Geo. C. Hinton.     |
| Dom. Ex. Co.        | W. J. Hanna.        |
| Hickman-T. H. Co.   | Lenz & Leiser.      |

By steamer Victorlan from the Sound:

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| H. E. Levy.          | D. Spencer.        |
| Rev. P. F. Reynolds. | Jos. Sommers.      |
| McQuade & Son.       | E. Weber.          |
| Henderson Bros.      | F. Son.            |
| McGregor & Son.      | W. S. Fraser & Co. |

By steamer Queen from San Francisco:

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. J. W. Bridgman.  | J. H. Todd & Son. |
| Albion Iron Wks.    | J. J. Martin.     |
| A. Stewart.         | J. L. Levy.       |
| Bin Louz.           | M. Bantly.        |
| Brackman & Ker.     | Mulholland & M.   |
| Brit. Am. P. Co.    | Okell & Morris.   |
| D. C. Elec. Ry. Co. | S. P. Hitt.       |
| D. H. Ross Co.      | Samuel Reid.      |
| D. Vasilato.        | S. J. Pitts.      |
| E. H. Marvin & Co.  | C. Lessor & Co.   |
| E. C. Brooks.       | Slant Pdr. Co.    |
| E. G. Prior & Co.   | Phos. Barle.      |
| P. R. Stewart.      | Vic. Mach. Co.    |
| Gum Fook Yuen.      | Wah. Yuen.        |
| G. E. Munro & Co.   | Wilson Bros.      |
| Geo. C. Hinton.     | Yuen Lung.        |
| Hudson's Bay Co.    | H. Baker & Son.   |
| J. Barnsley Co.     | G. E. Munro & Co. |

## PASSENGERS.

For passenger lists of Islander, Victorlan and Queen see Sixth page.

## Joshua Davies

## AUCTIONEER.

Will sell by public auction for account of whom it may concern:

.. ON ..

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10,

At 11 o'clock a. m.,

at the COLD STORAGE Warehouse, Store street,

ABOUT

15,000 Quart Beer Bottles.

Terms: Cash. JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

## B. WILLIAMS &amp; CO.,

## Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters.



## SLAUGHTER SALE

Selling Off Regardless of Cost

\$40,000.00

Worth of

Clothing, Hats, Caps,



## LOOK AT THESE PRICES

Overcoats, - \$4.50, 5.75 6.30, 7.75

Winter Suits, \$3.90, 4.90, 5.75, 6.30

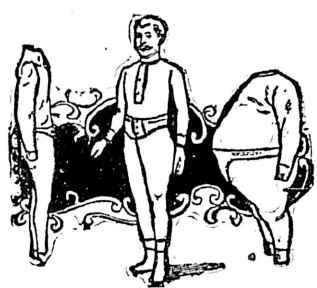
English Covert Coats, - - -

\$10.80, 12.00, 16.20

Mackintoshes, \$3.15, 5.00, 6.65, 7.50

Pants, \$1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 1.90, over 1000 prs. to select from.

Umbrellas, 50c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00.



\$10,000. New Fall Goods

worth of . . . .

MARKED DOWN

specially for this Sale.

## B. WILLIAMS &amp; CO.,

97 Johnson Street

97 Johnson Street